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KHRUSHCHEV AND THE "OLD GIMMICKS"

The general reaction of the American press and diplomats to the Khrushchev speech calling for world disarmament in four years, recalls the story of two old ladies who met for the first time after a long separation. Mrs. Smith asked Mrs. Jones what had been happening to her, and was regaled with a ection of unbelievably dramatic events climaxed by the announcement that . Jones, then 76 years old, was pregnant. Mrs. Smith hardly waited for her nd to stop for breath: "So what else is new?" she demanded.

The echoes of the Khrushchev chalge had hardly stopped before the erican public was being assured, too, there was nothing new or exciting e; it was simply, as one New York dline put it, a "Rehash of Old Gimks." With a few thoughtful excepts, commentators and politicians ied to explain that the proposal that nations disarm down to the level of domestic policing needs was only opaganda," that it was a dusting of the Litvinov proposal of thirty rs ago, and that the Soviet premier not spelled out anything concernthe essential matter of an inspecsystem.

Officially, the Administration did join in the chorus, but neither did ake any immediate response of anr sort. The impression on the rest he world must have been what it has n so often in the past: a purely negahostile response by the U. S. to hing proposed by the Soviet Union, a consequent new gain by the Rus-s in world prestige and the reinforcet of their claim to be the world's ace party."

The fact is that the Khrushchev ech *was* a dramatic new element ght into the world situation. This ue regardless of whether it was a sting off" of the old Litvinov ideas; true whether or not political propala was the basic motivation. The et premier brought into the tension anxiety of a war-distraught world a bold demand that sounded almost like pacifism: complete disarmament and the use of the money saved for the needy nations!

It was a challenge that should have come from the United States. Failing that, what an impact the President could have made with an immediate response, accepting the proposal, even while frankly acknowledging the enormous problems it presents! If Khrushchev was bluffing, his bluff would have been called; if he was sincere (and who is to say that the Russian is not also aware of the dimensions of our common plight?), it would have moved the world a vast step toward peace.

It is still not too late. If enough Americans show that they want the Khrushchev challenge taken up, the President can still salvage the situation. He can say that America does

(Continued on next page)

More on the Khrushchev Speech

The Consultative Peace Council was meeting at Pendle Hill when the Khrushchev speech was delivered to the United Nations General Assembly on Friday morning, September 18. A more complete memorandum prepared by the CPC, supplemented by a further statement by John Swomley analyzing the meaning of the Khrushchev proposals, is available from the FOR office at Nyack on request.

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Khrushchev *(cont'd)*

want peace and disarmament. He can call on the Soviet Union and other nations to join in an immediate study of the economic consequences of disarmament, to lay down the framework of a world development program, to set the foundations of institutions capable of settling international disputes without recourse to war. It is a big job that would lie ahead, but one that would draw to it the eager response of men and women all over the world.

Disarmament in Four Years: What the Proposal Said

Stripped of its verbiage, the Khrushchev disarmament speech, as reported in the *New York Times*, called for a three-stage program of complete and general disarmament to be completed within four years. The accompanying "Declaration of the Soviet Government" specifies the liquidation of the armed forces and their arms, ammunition, naval vessels, aircraft, hydrogen, atomic, chemical and biological weapons, military bases in foreign countries, etc. It asks the elimination of all forms of military training, including military schools, and the prohibition by law of the reestablishment of such forms of training.

The first stage would reduce, "under appropriate controls," the armed forces of the U. S., Soviet Union and Communist China to 1,700,000 men each, and of Britain and France to 650,000 men each.

The second stage would withdraw all troops and military installatio from foreign territories, and comple the liquidation of armed forces retain by the states.

The third stage would see the d struction of nuclear and rocket wea ons, the air force, war ministries, mi tary training and military appropriation One of the "catches" to the propos is the provision that "free access" the control body would come only wi the completion of the program: in oth words, that much of the disarmame process would take place without t inspection which the West holds to indispensable. The willingness of th Soviets to do some yielding here wou be a test of the sincerity of the propos

The funds released by disarmamen suggests the document, "should used to reduce or to completely aboli taxes on the population, to finance r tional economies, and to render exte sive economic and technical assistan to under-developed countries." It cit as an example the Egyptian Aswan Da

Ten percent of the money sav through disarmament by the Unit States and Soviet Union alone, sa the paper, "would permit annually t construction of several such dams."

Nominations in Order For National Council

Twenty-six FOR members were nom nated to fill thirteen vacancies on th National Council this year by the me bers attending the national conferenc at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in Augus Additional nominations may be mad by regional committees, or by any fi members in writing. All nominatio must be received at national hea quarters before November 1.

Terms of office will be three yea for the nine candidates with the hig est number of ballots, and one year f the four next. The varying terms a accounted for by the fact that the b sic term of office was altered by th National Council at its 1958 meetin from two years to three. After this yea nine members will be elected each yea to serve three years each.

NEWS from the peace front

In Boston, five peace groups, inding the FOR, are launching a eacemobile" -- a roving peace ination center that will tour selected mmunities in Greater Boston with ters and displays urging disarmat, explaining the dangers of nuar war and presenting a program for verting the U. S. economy to peacepurposes.

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The National Committee for a Sane clear Policy has launched a natione campaign to get half a million ple to sign a petition urging the U. S. extend the temporary nuclear test now in effect.

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Earle Reynolds, whose yacht Phoesailed into the forbidden Pacific b-test area a year ago, has been victed and sentenced to six months prison in a new trial ordered last ng by the Federal Court of Appeals. nolds is free on bail pending a new eal. Address Phoenix Defense Fund, O. Box 5199, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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The Fort Detrick Vigil, initiated the Middle Atlantic Region of FOR intended to last for five days, es into its fourth month today. Parpants in the Vigil stand quietly, out signs or literature, in a line he entrance to the base at FrederMaryland, where the weapons of mical and biological warfare are pared. Many clergymen and church ups have participated or sent word heir support.

* * *

ix pacifists who demonstrated at Omaha, Nebraska, missile base, uding one woman, are serving sixth prison terms for violation of proon. The sentences were imposed at ous times during July, but susded on condition that the pacifists se their activities at the base. The were re-arrested when they again mpted to enter the base to distriliterature to the workers inside. Mrs. Marjorie Swann, Philadelphia mother of four, is in the Federal Prison at Alderson, W. Va. At Springfield, Mo., are Don Fortenberry, Ed Lazar, Bradford Lyttle and Karl Meyer. Arthur Harvey is reportedly at Sandstone, Minn. The Omaha Action officially ended July 21.

* * *

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, located in Philadelphia, reported last month that it had handled 700 CO cases during the preceding year, and distributed 40,000 copies of *News Notes,* 2,500 copies of *Handbook for Conscientious Objectors,* and more than 10,000 copies of *The Conscientious Objector and ROTC.* FOR member George Willoughby is executive secretary of CCCO.

* * *

FOR member Susanne Paschkis, appalled at finding on boxes of Kellogg cornflakes an advertisement for a toy bombsight, has written the company that she will not buy their products so long as they continue to sell them. She reports that the plastic bombsight is advertised as making it possible to "spot enemy warships, release bombs, blow the ships up and watch the destruction." The address is Bombsight, Box 260, New York 46, N. Y.

* * *

"Which Way the Wind?", a "docudrama" written by Philip C. Lewis, has just begun a series of fifty performances across the country sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. Albert Bigelow, skipper of the *Golden Rule,* is the narrator and producer. Bigelow's book, *The Voyage of the Golden Rule,* will be published October 8 by Doubleday.

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S. K. Patil, newly appointed Food Minister of India, says that a guarantee of 5 million tons of surplus grain annually from the United States for the next five years would make it possible for him to "solve India's food problem

(Continued on next page)

for all time." Present U. S. Public Law 480 prohibits commitments of surplus food beyond a one-year period, although American grain surpluses are so large that the cost of storing them exceeds a million dollars per day.

* * *

IFOR secretaries Hildegarde and Jean Goss-Mayr distributed thousands of copies of a pacifist brochure at the Festival last August. Editions of the mimeographed publication were prepared in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. It was titled "Christians and Peace," and contained brief articles on the Christian, nonviolent way of overcoming war, racism, and injustice. The two secretaries, whose base is Vienna, two years ago handed out a pacifist leaflet printed in Russian on the streets of Moscow during the Youth Festival held in that city.

Peace Training Sessions Renew This Month

Training sessions for "Volunteers for Peace," inaugurated last winter by the FOR at its national headquarters, resume this month with sessions at Nyack, New York and in the midwest.

The sessions are designed to equip participants to take leadership roles in the peace movement, particularly in their local communities. Lectures and discussions present the Biblical ba of pacifism, the relation of the Chu to war, the theory and practice of n violence, and similar subjects. In dition, there are sessions devoted role-playing and panel discussio Leaders and lecturers include some the best-known pacifists in the count

The Nyack conference is schedul for October 9--12; inquiries should addressed to Prof. Earle Warner, B 271, Nyack, N. Y. The midwest c ference will be held at Camp Reinbe inquiries should go to Dorothy Calki 3212 Otto Lane, Evanston, Ill.

DATES TO REMEMBER

Oct. 1. Second session of 15-we course in Ethics and Philosophy Nonviolence. Class meets Thursda 6:20--8 p.m. Lecturer, Prof. Subodh Ch dra Roy. Tuition $27. The New Sch for Social Research, 66 West 12th S New York 11, N. Y.

Oct. 2-4. New York AFSC Institute Hudson Guild Farm, Andover, N. Faculty includes Dorothy Day, Jam Farmer, I. F. Stone, Norman J. Wh ney. Write: AFSC, 237 Third Ave., N York 3, N. Y.

Oct. 10. Middle Atlantic FOR Regio Conference at Brethren Center, N Windsor, Maryland. Write: Charles Walker, FOR, Cheyney, Penna.

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